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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

ROCK ME TO SLEEP.

BY MRS. AKERS.

Backward, turn backward, O, Time, in your flight,
Make me a child again, just for to night;
Mother, come back from the echoless shore;
Take me again to your heart as of yore;
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair;
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Backward, flow backward, O tide of the years!
I am so weary of toil and of tears—
Toil without recompense—tears all in vain—
Take them and give me my childhood again!
I have grown weary of dust and decay—
Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away;
Weary of sowing for others to reap—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Tired of the base, the hollow, the untrue,
Mother, O, mother, my heart calls for you!
Many a summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed and faded, our faces between;
Yet, with strong yearning and passionate pain,
Long I to-night for thy presence again;
Come from the silence so long and so deep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Over my heart, in the days that are flown,
No love like mother-love ever has shone;
No other worship abides and endures—
Faithful, unselfish, and patient like yours:
None like a mother can charm away pain,
From the sick soul and the world-weary brain,
Slumber's soft calm o'er my heavy lids creep—
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold,
Fall on your shoulders again as of old;
Let it drop over my forehead to night,
Shading my faint eyes away from the light;
For with its sunny-edged shadows once more
Haply will throng the sweet visions of yore—
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Mother, dear mother, the years have been long,
Since I last listened your lullaby song;
Sing, then, and unto my soul it shall seem
Womanhood's years have been only a dream.
Clasped to your heart in a loving embrace,
With your light lashes just sweeping my face,
Never hereafter to wake or to weep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

David Matson.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Who of my young friends have read the sorrowful story of "Enoch Arden," so sweetly told by the great English poet? It is the story of a man who went to sea, leaving behind a sweet young wife and little daughter. He was cast away on a desert island, where he remained several years, when he was discovered and taken off by a passing vessel. Coming back to his native town, he found his wife married to an old playmate—a good man, rich and honored, with whome she was living happily. The poor man, unwilling to cause her pain and perplexity, resolved not to make himself known to her, and lived and died alone. The poem has reminded me of a very similar story of my own New England neighborhood, which I have often heard, and which I will try to tell, not in poetry, like Alfred Tennyson's, but in my own poor prose. I can assure my readers that in its main particulars it is a true tale.

One bright summer morning, more than threescore years ago, David Matson, with his young wife and his two healthy, barefooted boys stood on the bank of the river near their dwelling. They were waiting there for Pelatiah Curtis to come round the Point with his whery, and take the husband and father to the port, a few miles below. The Lively Turtle was about to sail on a voyage to Spain and David was to go in her as mate.—They stood there in the lovely morning sunshine, talking cheerfully; but, had you been near enough you could have seen tears in Anna Matson's blue eyes, for she loved her husband, and knew there was always danger on the sea. And David's bluff, cheery voice trembled a little now and then, for the honest sailor loved his snug home on the Merimack, with the dear wife and her pretty boys. But presently the wherry came alongside, and David was just stepping into it, when he turned back to kiss his wife and children once more.

"In with you, man," said Pelatiah Curtis. "There's no time for kissing, and such fooleries when tide serves."

And so they parted. Anna and the boys went back to their home, and David to the port, whence he sailed off in the Lively Turtle. And months passed, autumn followed the summer, and winter the autumn, and then spring came, and anon it was summer on the river-side, and he did not come back. And another year passed, and then the old sailors and fishermen shook their heads solemnly, and said the Lively Turtle was a lost ship, and would never come back to port. And Poor Anna had her bombazine gown dyed black, and her straw bonnet trimmed in mourning ribbons, and thenceforth she was known only as the Widow Matson.

And how was it all this time with David himself?

Now you must know that the Mohamedan people of Algiers and Tripoli, and Magadore and Salee, on the Barbary coast, had for a long time been in the habit of fitting out galleys and armed boats to sieze upon merchant vessels of Christian nations, and make slaves of their crews and passengers, just as men calling themselves Christians in America were sending vessels to Africa to catch black slaves for their plantations. The Lively Turtle fell into the hands of one of these roving sea-robbers, and the crew were taken to Algiers, and sold in the market place as slaves, poor David Matson among the rest.

When a boy he had learned the trade of shipcarpenter with his father on the Merrimack, and now he was set to work in the dock-yards. His master who was naturally a kind man, did not overwork him. He had daily his three loaves of bread, and when his clothing was worn out its place was supplied by the coarse cloth of wool and camel's hair woven by the Barber women. Three hours before sunset he was released from work, and Friday, which was the Mohammaden Sabbath, was a day of entire rest. Once a year, at the season called Ramadan, he was left at leisure for a whole week. So time went on—days, weeks, months and years. His dark hair became grey. He still dreamed of his old home on the Merimack, and of his good Anna and the boys. He wondered if they yet lived, what they thought of him, and what they were doing. The hope of ever seeing them again grew fainter and fainter, and at last nearly died out; and he resigned himself to his fate as a slave for life.

But one day a handsome middle-aged gentleman in the dress of one of his own countrymen, attended by a great officer of the Dey, entered the shipyard, and called up before him the American captives. The stranger was no other than Joel Barlow, Commissioner of the United States to procure the liberation of slaves belonging to that Government. He took the men by the hand as they came up, and told them they were free. As you might expect, the poor fellows were very grateful; some laughed for joy, some capered and danced about, and threw up their caps, while others with David Matson among them, knelt down on the chips, and thanked God for the great deliverance.

"This is a very affecting scene," said the Commissoner, wiping his eyes.

"I must keep the impression of it for my 'Columbiad;' " and, drawing out his tablet, he proceeded to write on the spot an apostrophe to Freedom, which afterwards found a place in his great epic.

David Matson had saved a little money during his captivity, by odd jobs and work on holidays. He got a pass to Malaga, where he bought a nice shawl for his wife and a watch for each of his boys. He then went to the quay, where an American ship was lying just ready to sail for Boston.

Almost the first man he saw on board was Pelatiah Curtis, who had rowed him down to the port seven years before. He found that his old neighbor did not know him, so changed was he with his long-beard and Moorish dress, whereupon without telling his name, he began to put questions about his old home, and finally asked him if he knew a Mrs. Matson.

"I rather think I do," said Pelatiah," "she's my wife."

"Your wife!" cried the other. "She is mine before God and man. I am David Matson, and she is the mother of my children."

"And mine, too!" said Pelatiah. "I left her with a baby in her arms. If you are David Matson, your right to her is outlawed; at any rate she is mine, and I am not the man to give her up.

"God is great!" said poor David Matson, unconsciously repeating the familiar words of Moslem submission. "His will be done; I loved her, but I shall never see her again. Give these, with my blessing, to the good woman and the boys," and he handed over with a sigh, the little bundle containing the gifts for his wife and children.

He shook hands with his rival. "Pelatiah,' he said, looking back as he left the ship, "be kind to Anna and my boys."

"Ay, sir!" responded the sailor, in a careless tone. He watched the poor man passing slowly up the narrow street until out of sight. "It's a hard case for old David," he said, helping himself to a fresh end of tobacco; "but I'm glad that I've seen the last of him."

When Pelatiah Curtis reached home, he told Anna the story of her husband, and laid his gifts in her lap. She did not shriek nor faint, for she was a healthy woman, with strong nerves; but she stole away and wept bitterly. She lived many years after, but could never be persuaded to wear the pretty shawl which the husband of her youth had sent as his farewell gift. There is, however a tradition, that in accordance with her dying wish, it was wrapped about her in the coffin and buried with her.

The little old bull's eye watch, which is still in the possession of one of her grandchildren, is now all that remains to tell of David Matson—the lost man.—*Our Young Folks.*

An Address by President Lincoln.

His Views of Slavery and Negro Soldiers in the Rebel Army.—The Enemy at the End of his Resources.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A rebel flag, captured at Fort Anderson by the 140th Indiana Volunteers, was to-day presented to Gov. Morton, of that State, in front of the National Hotel. A large crowd of people was in attendance.

Gov. Morton made a brief speech, in the course of which he congratulated his auditors on the speedy end of the rebellion, and concluded by introducing President Lincoln, whose purity and patriotism, he said, were confessed by all, even amongst the most violent agitators. [Applause.]

His Administration will be recognized as the most important epoch of history. It struck the death-blow to slavery, [applause,] and built up the republic with a power it had never before possessed. If he had done nothing more than to put his name to the emancipation proclamation, that act alone would have made his name immortal. [Applause.]

The President addressed the assemblage substantially as follows:

Fellow Citizens: It will be but a few words that I shall undertake to say. I was *born in Kentucky*, raised in Indiana, and lived in Illinois [laughter,] and I am now here, where it is my duty to be, to care equally for the good people of all the States. I am glad to see an Indiana regiment, on this day, able to present this captured flag to the Governor of the State of Indiana. [Applause.] I am not disposed, in saying this, to make a distinction between States, for all have done equally well. [Applause.]

There are but few views or aspects of this great war upon which I have not said or written something whereby my own views might be made known. There is one—the recent attempt of our "erring brethren," as they are sometimes called [laughter], to employ the negro to fight for them. I have neither written nor made a speech upon the subject, because that was their business, and not mine; and if they had a wish upon the subject, I had not the power to introduce it or make it effective. The great question with them was, Whether the negro, being put into the army, will fight for them? I do not know, and therefore cannot decide. [Laughter.] They ought to know better than we, and do know. I have in my lifetime heard many arguments why the negro ought to be a slave, but if they fight for those who would keep them in slavery, it will be a better argument than any I have yet heard. [Laughter and applause.] He who will fight for that ought to be a slave. [Applause.]

They have concluded at last to take one out of four of the slaves and put him in the army, and that one out of four who will fight to keep the others in slavery ought to be a slave himself, unless he is killed in the fight. [Applause.]

While I have often said that all men ought to be free, yet I would allow those colored persons to be slaves who want to be, and next to them those white men who argue in favor of making other people slaves. [Applause.]

I am in favor of giving an opportunity to such white men to try it on for themselves. [Applause.] I will say one thing with regard to the negro being employed to fight for them that I do know. I know that he cannot fight and stay at home and make bread too [laughter and applause]; and as one is about as important as the other to them, I don't care which they do. [Renewed applause.] I am rather in favor of having them try them as soldiers. [Applause.] They lack one vote of doing that, and I wish I could send my vote over the wires, so that I might cast it in favor of allowing the negro to fight. [Applause.] But they cannot fight and work both. We must now see the bottom of the enemy's resources.

They will stand out as long as they can, and, if the negro will fight for them, they must allow him to fight. They have drawn upon their last branch of resources—[applause]—and we can now see the bottom. [Applause.] I am glad to see the end so near at hand. [Applause.]

I have said now more than I intended to, and will, therefore, bid you goodbye.

The President then retired, while the crowd below saluted him with loud and hearty cheers, the band at the same time playing a lively tune.

Governor Morton then stepped forward and remarked that they had now seen the rebel flag, and he proposed that each man in favor of the perpetuity of this Union should take off his hat and give three cheers for the Union flag. The request was responded to with a hearty good will. Three rousing cheers were then given for President Lincoln, and three more for Governor Morton, after which the band struck up "Yankee Doodle."

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

The Teacher's Work.

To love a beautiful child is not difficult; it is one of the laws of our being. If with a higher degree of beauty there are combined intelligence and amiability, then he who sees and does not love the possessor of these qualities shows an incapacity to appreciate beauty and excellence. The teacher's work is with the beautiful and the deformed, the active and the dull, with those whose culture has been the purest and most refined, and those who have ever been subjected to the harshest treatment, to the most vicious influences, or the most cruel neglect. To become interested in the former and to listen to their well learned lessons, requires no great degree of patience, skill, or ability. To instruct such is easy and pleasant, and their rapid advancement is no proof of the remarkable talent of their teacher.

To ride a gentle, kind, and well-trained horse, whose disposition has never been spoiled by severity and ill-treatment, is easy and requires no unusual horsemanship. To manage and control the high spirited and unsubdued steed and render him gentle and useful, is the work of a master—a Rarey. The ability and success of the teacher is best shown by the intellectual and moral improvement of those naturally dull, and whose tempers have been chafed and worried by unmingled unkindness. To exercise patience at all times towards such, to encourage and stimulate them to effort in mental development, as well as to restrain them, and to form and fashion them for goodness and greatness, requires the rarest and highest talent.—He who fails here fails wholly. He who succeeds where success is unavoidable, merits no praise. He who overcomes stupidity and dullness, as well as coarseness and viciousness, is deserving of the highest rank in his profession. He who merely exhibits what the pupil has naturally, or has acquired from others, deserves no praise.

There is a strong tendency in very many teachers from want of reflection, judgment or self-control, to exhibit greater kindness towards the bright, active and interesting than towards the opposite class. Unless they guard and control themselves well they will exhibit impatience and indulge in severe remarks towards those who particularly need all their sympathy and aid. To blame and chastise a pupil for not doing what is out of his power, to hold him up to the ridicule of his fellow students as a blockhead, without capacity—one who never can do anything, when this, in part at least, may be too true, is unkind and cruel in the extreme. It is crushing instead of cultivating. The lowest, vilest and most ignorant, can indulge in such language. It requires no learning, power or skill. To be sensible of this dullness and ignorance is enough, without the scorn and ridicule of others.—The business of the teacher is to make the most out of his material. No polishing will make a diamond out of a piece of clay. Harsh treatment, the use of unkind epithets, may wholly discourage and ruin the student, destroying all his self esteem and ambition. An opposite course may arouse and stimulate dormant faculties, and cause the "dunce" to become far more distinguished than others, accustomed to nothing but words of praise and flattery.

An experience of many years has shown me that many of whom I expected little have far surpassed in all that is good and noble those of whom I expected much. "The race is not to the swift." The brilliant and precocious dazzle for a time, but in the duration of their light may be excelled by others. Many a youth have I seen apparently dull, unintorested in study, without energy or animation, giving no hope of future success and reflecting no credit on their teachers, who afterwards, when studies suited to their tastes were assigned them, or when placed in circumstances suited to their tastes, were at once aroused, gave evidence of high ability and became distinguished men, while those who were ever praised never rose to distinction. That so called "dunces" may make great and useful men the names of Newton, Isaac Barrow, Dean Swift, Adam Clarke, Walter Scott, Sir Humphrey Davy, Chatterton, Burns, Sheridan and numerous others, most satisfactorily prove. Let the teacher feel that the child uninteresting to him is interesting to others; that the mind which he is seeking to develop and polish may through his instrumentality become radical and sparkling.—Let him not by severe epithets and unnecessarily unkind treatment destroy all desire of excellence and superiority. Tell him not he is a dunce; if such is the fact you are unfeeling and brutal; if it is not a fact you are guilty of falsehood. W.

Sixty Thousand Persons Drowned in India.

Late advices reveal the full extent of the disaster inflicted by the terrible cyclone in India. A Calcutta letter to the London *Times*, just received says:

"I see that the news of 12,000 persons having been lost in the cyclone was received with incredulity in England. The estimate was wide of the truth, but only because it vastly underated the calamity. As every one who knows this country will readily conceive, there is no possibility of ascertaining precisely the loss of life, because hundreds might be swept away and leave no trace behind. But we are not without data for arriving at a conclusion, and it has now been calculated that there cannot be fewer than 60,000 persons drowned or otherwise killed by that fearful storm. In the island of Sangor alone, before the cyclone, were 8,200 persons. There are now about 1,200; nor have any left it to go elsewhere. Seven thousand were carried clean away by the storm wave. All up the river the population has been swept off not in the same proportion but in large numbers. As will be anticipated, disease is raging everywhere—cholera, fever, and small-pox. The epidemic fever, which I have mentioned in previous letters this year, is depopulating whole districts. A magistrate told me the other day that he had been riding through a village in which there was hardly a grown-up person left. They had died without hope of assistance, without medicine, without food—for the crops are rotting on the ground in many places were the salt water rushed in. The Bengales are in a deplorable plight, and the Zemmders increase the general misery by turning the Ryets out of their huts because they are behind with their rents. There is money enough here to give relief—such relief as can be got for money. But human means seem quite powerless to stop the awful diseases that are walking through the land carrying thousands before them. The native feels himself ill, wraps himself in his blanket, says it is his fate, and so perishes. In this enormous population—let it be remembered that here in Bengal alone we have at least forty-five millions of people—the few Europeans can only do good here and there, and yet it is solely by Europeans that good is being done. The rich native will not help his countryman. God gave him his money, and God intended him to keep it. That is pretty much his mode of reasoning. Sometimes the fever strikes him, and then in abject terror he offers English doctors a fee of five hundred rupees to come and visit him. In a recent case of that sort, the man—who was worth about four millions sterling—had refused to give a pice to the poor after the cyclone. When death was at his throat he altered his mind, and promised large benefactions if he recovered. He was not spared to add falsehood to his cruel avarice.

☞A country schoolmaster, preparing for an exhibition of his school selected a class of pupils and wrote down the questions which he would put to them on examination day. The day arrived, and so did the hopefuls, all but one. The pupils took their places as had been arranged, and all went on glibly until the question of the absentee come, when the teacher asked:

"In whom do you believe?"

"Napoleon Bonaparte," was the answer, quickly returned.

"You believe in the Holy Catholic Church, do you not?"

"No," said the youngster, amid the roars of laughter, "the boy that believes in that church hasn't come to school today; he's at home sick abed."

☞Only crows and fools are afraid of a shabby suit of clothes.

Protection of Birds.

We have published much on the subject that heads this article, and are ready to publish much more whenever there is anything useful comes under our observation. Many farmers, formerly hostile to many varieties of birds, are beginning to see their mistake, and instead of destroying they strive to protect them. The following from a farmer in western New York, to the N. Y. *Tribune*, is to the point:

"I am glad to see you go in so bravely for birds. They are invaluable to us farmers. You may say to the world, and all mankind in particular that I am ready to give any person a good cow if they can show me any proof, by their own or any trustworthy person's experience, that they ever found a cherry or a rice bird eating sound cherries. I have watched them now for ten years, and I have never yet seen one attack a sound cherry.—Robins and woodpeckers will do so when the wormy ones are gone, but even they do not till the wormy ones are used up.

"The presence of the *midge* in wheat may always be detected by the yellow bird, and its ravages are accurately indicated by their presence. If they confine themselves to the outside of the field, there will not be 'much of a shower,' but if they go far into the field you may cut your wheat at once, for the midge has destroyed the bulk of the crop.

"Say a good word for the crow and skunk, for they are among the farmer's best friends. I never allow either the crow or skunk to be hunted on my premises.

"In the spring I make a bargain with the crows that if they will let me alone I will pay toll at planting time and let them alone. I accordingly, when the corn is planted, scatter a peck or half bushel about the fields, and for years never had any trouble.

"Say all the good things you can for the sportsmen's clubs. They have done and are doing great good service to the country in helping to preserve not only game, but also the useful birds."

Air Poison.

People have often said that no difference can be detected in the analyzation of pure and impure air. This is one of the vulgar errors difficult to dislodge from the public mind. The fact is, the condensed air of a crowded room gives a deposit which, if allowed to remain for a few days, forms a solid, thick, glutinous mass, having a strong odor of animal matter. If examined by a microscope, it is seen to undergo a remarkable change. First of all, it is converted into a vegetable growth, and this is followed by the production of animalculæ, a decisive proof that it must contain organic matter, else it could not nourish organic being. This was the result arrived at by Dr. Angus Smith, in his beautiful experiments on the air and water of towns in England where he showed how the lungs and skin gave out organic matter, which in itself is rank poison, producing headache, sickness, fever, or epidemic, according to its strength. When, if "a few drops of air of a foul locality introduced into the veins of a dog, can produce death, with the usual phenomena of typhus fever," what incalculable evil must it not produce on those human beings who breathe it again and again, rendered fouler and less capable of sustaining life with every breath drawn? Such contamination of air, and consequent hotbed of fever and epidemic, it is easily within the power of man to remove. Ventilation and cleanliness will do all, so far as the abolition of this evil goes, and ventilation and cleanliness are not miracles to be prayed for, but certain results of common obedience to the laws of God.

A GOOD ONE.—Somewhere in the outskirts of Hartford there is a mission school that has the reputation of being rather "noisy," so much so, that those appointed to take charge of it generally resigned in a few weeks. One Sunday, the school being destitute of a superintendent, a prominent manufacturer of Norwich, Connecticut, volunteered for the day. Having called the school to order, and got most of them seated, "Boys," said he, mounting the platform, "let's see if we can't have it still," and he put himself in a quiet posture for the school to imitate. As there was some noise, "Boys," said he, "we can have it stiller, I know"—and walking to the front part of the stage and raising his hand—"Now, let's see if we can't hear a pin drop."

All was silence, when a little fellow in the back part of the room, placing himself in an attitude of breathless emotion, spoke out: "*Let her drop!*"

The stern features of the superintendent are said to have slightly relaxed.

How an Oil Well is Made.

As everybody in the city and out of it is more or less interested in oil and oil wells, a description of how the wells are made will be of interest to our readers: After selecting a spot for a well, the artesian driller raises a derrick about 110 feet in height, bringing up a steam engine of about six horse power, and then, after driving down an iron pipe about six inches in diameter through the earth and gravel some fifty feet or so, to the first strata of rock, introduces a drill of about two and a half inches in diameter attached to a temper screw, and thence to the "walking beam" and engine, with which he bores now at the rate of eight or ten feet per day into the solid slate soapstone, say one hundred feet; he then comes to the first strata of sandstone, which may be ten or twelve feet in thickness; and boring through this comes again to a slate and soapstone, of bluish cast, and working on, say for twenty five feet or so, he reaches the second strata of sandstone, out of which there comes rushing up, when the right vein is struck, inflamable gas, salt water or petroleum. The bore of the well is enlarged by a "rimmer," and then an iron tube in sections of about fourteen feet and closely screwed together, is inserted by sections and run down to the veins of oil; a flax seed bag, which expands when wet, is fixed between the tubings and the walls of the well in order to prevent the surface water from descending; a "plunger" or valve piston, is introduced into the tube and sucker rod, being attached to the "walking-beam," the conduit pipes and tank, which may hold sixty barrels, being in readiness, the engine moves and the precious treasure gushes forth. This is what is called pumping a well. In the "flowing well"—that is such as send the oil out spontaneously — the drill must go down into the third strata of sandstone; but this, in some instances, is very deep.

Cut Out.

It is many years since I fell in love with Jane Jerusha Skeggs, the handsomest country girl by far that ever went on legs. By meadow, creek, and wood and dell, so often we did walk, and the moonlight smiled on her melting lips, and the night winds learned our talk. Jane Jerusha was all to me, for my heart was young and true, and loved with a double twisted love, and a love that was honest, too. I roamed all over the neighbors' farms, and I robbed the wild wood bowers, and tore my trowsers and scratched my hands, in search of flowers. In my joyous love I brought all these to my Jerusha Jane; but I wouldn't be so foolish now if I were a boy again. A city chap then came along all dressed up in store clothes, with a shiny hat and shiny vest, and moustache under his nose.—He talked to her of singing schools, (for her father owned a farm,) and she left me, the country love, and took the new chap's arm. And all that night I never slept, nor could I eat next day, for I loved that girl with a fervent love that naught could drive away. I strove to win her back to me, but it was all in vain—the city chap with the hairy lip married Jerusha Jane. And my poor heart was sick and sore until the thought struck me, that just as good fish remained as were ever caught in the sea. So I went to a popular church one night, and saw a dark brown curl, peeping from under a gipsy hat, and I married that very girl. And many years have passed and gone, and I think my loss my gain; and I often bless that hairy chap that stole Jerusha Jane.

COMPUTING INTEREST.—The following simple rules will be found very convenient for computing interest:

At any rate per cent.—Multiply the amount by the number of days, counting 30 days to the month.

Divided by 60	gives the	int. 6	per ct.
" 45	"	8	"
" 40	"	9	"
" 36	"	10	"
" 30	"	12	"

Example—$228 for one year, two months and nine days, or 429 days, is 94,380, divided by 60 gives $15.76, which is the interest at 6 per cent.; add one-sixth for 7 per cent., or divided by 36 gives $26.27, interest at 10 per cent., &c.

Reduce the year to months, add in the months, if any, take in one third of the days, and set to the right of the months, in decimal form, multiply the result by one half of the principal, and you have the interest at six per cent.

Example—$150 for two years, five months and nine days:

29 3
75

1465
2051

21 97 5

$21 97 is the interest at 6 per cent.; for 7 per cent. add one sixth; for 8 per cent. one third; for 9 per cent. one half; for 10 per cent. two thirds; for 11 per cent. five sixths; for 12 per ct. multiply by 2.

☞As the good man saith, so say we; but as the good woman saith, so it must be.

☞Always lend a crutch to halting Humility, but trip up, if you will, the stilts of Pretension.

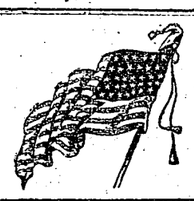
☞Despondency is the over-weight that may make you kick the beam and the bucket both at once.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, March 29, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.



"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

GEN. BUTLER AND FORT FISHER.—The Rebel Gen. Whiting, before his death, sent to Gen. Butler, in writing, a statement of the number of troops in Fort Fisher at the time of the first attack, of the Confederate force in supporting distance, and of Bragg's troops in Wilmington, and describes minutely the ineffectiveness of Porter's fire on the fort—so ineffective that the cannoniers were not driven from their guns—and made a case generally, that overwhelmingly justified Gen. Butler's withdrawal from the attack on Fort Fisher. Whiting said, among other things, that it was a matter of reproach against Bragg in his army and at Richmond, that Butler's small force was not captured bodily; that Bragg had the troops and the position to have made the capture; and he in terms charged it upon the supineness of the Confederate commander that every soldier Butler landed was not taken. This frank statement of Gen. Whiting is in testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

THE STATE GUARDS.—Secretary Stanton, in answer to an inquiry made by Governor Curtin, states that it will not be necessary to raise the State Guard, as proposed by legislative enactment, for the reason that the United States Government is fully able to protect our borders if the emergency should arise. This will save the State several millions of dollars, which would otherwise have been expended in setting up the Guards. At present there is not much likelihood of an invasion of the State, and the organization of a State guard would prove a useless expense. Still, the militia law of the State should be stringently enforced, and every individual capable of bearing arms be made to conform to its provisions.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN made another of his speeches, to a body of Illinoians, on Friday last. He gives his opinion in a few words of the new Rebel policy of employing Slaves to fight in the interests of Slavery. The address will be found on the first page of to-day's *Globe*.

☞ Read the news in another column with respect to the strength and condition of the Confederacy. The rebellion is evidently tottering to its base, and nothing can prevent its overthrow—and our armies will hasten its downfall.

☞ The lecture of Col. Hawkins at the Court House last evening upon our wounded heroes, &c., was a spirited and patriotic appeal to the heart and sympathy of our people.

☞ The Legislature adjourned on Friday last, after taking action on some fourteen hundred bills, mostly of a local character.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

☞ In the North Carolina Legislature, a few weeks since, one member stated that the entire force of the Confederacy mustered only 121,000 men, which statement on being questioned was substantiated by an official document from Richmond.

☞ The Richmond papers say that the Arabian horse presented to Jeff. Davis by the Viceroy of Egypt and brought over by a blockade-runner, and which was sent into the interior of North Carolina for safe keeping, has been captured by Sherman's scouts, who announced their intention of sending it to President Lincoln.

☞ Sheridan's entire loss in the late expedition was fifty enlisted men and two officers. He captured many horses and mules, and two thousand negroes came in with his command to White House. The number of the latter would have been far larger but for the fact that he had not provisions to feed them when at Charlottsville, and was compelled to station guards to prevent them following. Gen. Sheridan's command will soon be in order for further work.

☞ Major General Thomas, in his official report of the operations of his army from the 7th of September, 1864, to January 20th, 1865, says: "There were captured from the enemy during the various actions 13,189 prisoners of war, including seven general officers, and nearly 1,000 other officers of small grades; 72 pieces of serviceable artillery, and a number of battle-flags. During the same period over 2,000 deserters from the enemy were received, and to whom the oath was administered. Our own losses will not exceed 10,000 in killed, wounded, and missing. The large number of ammunition chests captured were filled with ammunition in good condition, and six wagons loaded with similar ammunition were captured before Nashville. Other important captures are mentioned.

Vice President Johnson.

We copy the subjoined article of the New York *Times* of Monday last, and commend it to those of our cotemporaries who seem to desire to rival the Opposition press in their assaults upon Vice President Johnson. It is within our knowledge that Governor Johnson left Nashville, to attend Mr. Lincoln's reinauguration, most reluctantly, and greatly debilitated, but his friends insisted that he should be present, and he yielded to their advice. Unquestionably his indisposition on the 4th of March was the result of great physical weakness. We learn that Governor Johson is perfectly restored to his usual vigorous health, and that he will soon leave for Tennessee to assist in the ceremonies of the instalment of the fighting preacher, Wm. G. Brownlow, in the gubernatorial chair to which he has recently been elected by such a large majority.

The *Times* says:

"We copy from the *Congressional Globe* a report of the remarks by Vice President Andrew Johnson, on taking his place as President of the Senate, on the day of the Inauguration. There may be differences of opinion as to the timeliness and good taste of some topics which he introduced on that occasion, but few will venture, we presume, to question publicly the justice of the sentiments which he expressed. Still less will any basis be found in the speech for the unmeasured and intemperate vituperation of the Vice President for which it was made the occasion. Two years ago the same journals which have been specially vehement in denouncing Mr. Johnson, teemed with similar charges upon Secretary Seward, and subsequently Gen. Grant was subjected to the same ordeal. Indeed, it would not be easy to name any prominent member of the Government, who has not at one time or another, been visited by personal assaults of the same general character, if his opinion on certain phases of public affairs happened to conflict with those of the parties in question. One would suppose that to the Secession and Copperhead journals of the country might safely be left the task of demolishing the character and influence of the men to whom the people have entrusted the duties and responsibilities of office. It is consoling, however, to know that whenever there is any appearance of shrinking or hesitation in that quarter, there are *friends* of the Administration not only ready but eager to come to the rescue. No man in this country has rendered, within his sphere, more substantial service to the Union cause, or earned more thoroughly the gratitude of the Union party than Andrew Johnson, and we venture to predict that, in the future as in the past, he will abundantly vindicate himself from the slanders of his enemies, and the ungenerous misconstruction of some who have claimed to be his friends."

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT THE INAUGURATION.

[From the Congressional Globe.]

The Vice President elect—(Hon. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, in reply to the question as to whether he was ready to take the oath)—I am. (Then turning to the Senate, he said.) Senators: I am here to-day as the chosen Vice President of the United States, and as such, by constitutional provision, I am made the presiding officer of this body. I therefore present myself here in obedience to the high behests of the American people to discharge a constitutional duty, and not presumptously to thrust myself in a position so exalted. May I at this moment—it may not be irrelevant to the occasion—advert to the working of our institutions under the Constitution which our fathers framed and Washington approved as exhibited by the position in which I stand before the American Senate, in the sight of the American peole? Deem me not vain or arrogant; yet I should be less than man if, under such circumstances, I were not proud of being an American citizen, for to-day one who claims no high descent—one who comes from the ranks of the people—stands, by the choice of a free constituency, in the second place in this Government. There may be those to whom such things are not pleasing; but those who have labored for the consummation of a free government will appreciate and cherish institutions which exclude none, however obscure his origin, from places of trust and distinction. The people, in short, are the source of all power. You, Senators, you who constitute the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, are but the creatures of the American people; your exaltation is from them; the power of this Government consists in its nearness and approximation to the great mass of the people. You, Mr. Secretary Seward, Mr. Secretary Stanton, the Secretary of the Navy, and others who are your associates—you know that you have my respect and my confidence—derive not your greatness and your power alone from President Lincoln.

Humble as I am, plebeian as I may be deemed, permit me, in the presence of this brilliant assemblage, to enunciate the truth that courts and cabinets, the President and his advisers, derive their power and their greatness from the people. A President could not exist here forty-eight hours if he were as far removed from the people as the autocrat of Russia is separated from his subjects. Here the popular heart sustains President and Cabinet officers; the popular will gives them all their strength. Such an assertion of the great principles of this Government may be considered out of place, and I will not consume the time of these intelligent and enlightened people much longer; but I could not be insensible to these great truths when I, a plebian, elected by the people the Vice President of these United States, am here to enter upon the discharge of my duties. For those duties I claim not the aptitude of my respected predecessor. Although I have occupied a seat in both the House of Representatives and the Senate, I am not learned in parliamentary law, and I shall be dependent on the courtesy of those Senators who have become familiar with the rules which are requisite for the good order of the body and the despatch of its business. I have only studied how I may best advance the interests of my State and of my country, and not the technical rules of order; and if I err I shall appeal to this dignified body of representatives of States for kindness and indulgence.

Before I conclude this brief inaugural address, in the presence of this audience—and I, though a plebeian boy, am authorized by the principles of the Government under which I live to feel proudly conscious that I am a man, and grave dignitaries are but men—before the Supreme Court, the representatives of foreign Governments, Senators, and the people, I desire to proclaim that Tennessee, whose representative I have been, is free. She has bent the tyrant's rod, she has broken the yoke of slavery, and to day stands redeemed. She waited not for the exercise of power by Congress; it was her own act, and she is now as loyal, Mr. Attorney General, as is the State from which you come. It is the doctrine of the Federal Constitution that no State can go out of this Union; and, moreover, Congress cannot eject a State from this Union. Thank God, Tennessee has never been out of the Union! It is true, the operations of her Government were for a time interrupted; but she is still in the Union, and I am her representative. This day she elects her Governor and her Legislature, which will be convened on the first Monday of April, and again her Senators and Representatives will soon mingle with those of her sister States; and who shall gainsay it?—for the Constitution requires that to every State shall be guaranteed a republican form of government.

I now am prepared to take the oath of office and renew my allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.

Important from the Confederacy.

Revelations as to its Military Strength.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1865.

Information has been placed in my hands touching several points of great importance in regard to the Rebellion, in military strength, its condition, the opinion and hopes of its political and military leaders, and the judgment of one of its most prominent men upon the possibilities and terms of peace. Without comment of mine, I shall submit them to you, with the single remark that for every fact I am about to state there is unimpeachable authority, and that these statements bear in themselves evidence of their authority and credibility.

First as to the military strength of the Confederacy. The figures which I give do not date later than February 4, 1865, at which date they were not merely accurate, but were compiled from the official of the Confederate War Department.

On the 4th of February 1865, the entire available force of the Confederacy was 152,000 men. They are distributed as follows:

Lee's army,	64,000
Bragg, including Hoke's div.	9,000
Beauregard and Hardee,	22,000
D. Taylor, H. Hill, and H. Cobb,	7,000
West of Mississippi.	50,000
Total,	152,000

The 22,000 under Beauregard and Hardee includes the late army of Hood, and all the forces which evacuated Savannah and Charleston. The 9,000 of Bragg includes all the garrison of Wilmington. These 31,000 men constitute the bulk of the army now under Johnston in North Carolina, with such additions as have lately been made. The 7,000 under Taylor, Hill and Cobb, are or were scattered through Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, part of them constituting the present garrison of Mobile.

Of Hood's army the following is a correct numerical statement:

Entered Tennessee,	47,000
Came out,	17,500
Not loss of that campaign,	29,500

In East Tennessee and West Virginia there were in February but 4,500 men altogether, and the greater part of them were transferred March 1, and thereabout, to Lynchburg.

General Lee's Testimony.

A committee of the Rebel Senate was engaged early in the present year in an inquiry into the conditon of the Confederacy. Among the witnesses summoned before them was General Lee, and the following are extracts from his testimony, on the 24th January, 1865.

Question by Senator Hunter.—What is your opinion as to evacuating Richmond, and withdrawing the army to North Carolina?

Answer.—In my opinion, it would be a bad movement. The Virginia troops would not go to North Carolina; they would go home.

Question.—Do you think we have troops enough for the next campaign.

Answer.—I do not. We cannot last till midsummer.

Question.—What do you think of the policy of arming 200,000 negroes?

Answer.—If we are to carry on the War, that is the least of evils; but in such an event the negroes must have their liberty.

Question.—Do you think we could succeed by putting the negroes into the field?

Answer.—That would depend on circumstances. We could at least carry on the war for another year.

Question by Senator Hill.—What is the sentiment of the army in relation to peace?

Answer.—*It is almost unanimous for peace.* The men will fight longer if necessary, but they believe we cannot continue the war through another campaign.

Question by Senator Graham.—What is your individual opinion on the subject of peace?

Answer.—I think the best policy is to make peace on the plan proposed by Mr. Stephens. The people and the country ought to be saved further sacrifices.

Question by Senator Walker.—If peace be not made before Spring, will you consent to take command of all the armies of the Confederacy, with unlimited powers?

Answer.—I will take any position to which my country assigns me, and do the best I can, but I do not think I can save the cause now. No human power can save it. Had I been assigned such a place one year ago, I think I could have made our condition better than it now is.

Question by Senator Orr.—You think, then, General, that the best solution of our difficulties is to make peace on the Stephens plan?

Answer.—Yes, that is the best policy now. I think the army and the people ought to be saved, if all else is lost.

Stephen's Plan For Peace.

Stephens proposed:

First, Let President Lincoln issue an address to the Army and people of the South, embodying in that address what he has before said as to Peace, and also what passed at his interview with the Commissioners.

Second. Agree to appoint Commissioners on the part of the United States, to meet State Commissioners on the part of such States as desire to meet at Nashville, Louisville, or Cincinnati, in April or May, to consult as to a peace, on the basis of such States returning to the Union upon the sole condition of obedience to the Constitution and laws of the Republic.

Third. An election by such States as shall send Commissioners to that convention, of Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States, to enter such Congress upon equal terms with other members of it, and such States to have equality on the floor of Congress with other States.

Mr. Stephens believed that this plan would secure the approbation of North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and perhaps of South Carolina and Virginia. He was quite sure it would command the assent of at least six States. In present circumstances, he might reasonably hope it would be still more generally adopted.

Desertion from the Rebel Army.

From records in the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office it appears that from the 1st of October, 1864, to February 4th, 1865, 72,000 men had deserted from the Confederate armies east of the Mississippi. During Price,s recent invasion of Missouri, nearly all the Missourians in his army deserted, and he lost during the campaign 19,500 men.

WAR FOR THE UNION

FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

RECENT GOOD NEWS CONFIRMED.

The Capture of Goldsboro, and Junction of Sherman and Schofield.—Reported Evacuation of Raleigh.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The *Republican Extra* says the Government has received intelligence that on Sunday last General Sherman's army entered Goldsboro, N. C. His march was unopposed.

The two armies of Sherman and Schofield have formed a junction. The above is confirmatory of the report of passengers from City Point, as telegraphed to the newspaper press yesterday afternoon from Washington.

The Republican Extra further says: "Sherman's present command is sufficiently formidable to confront Lee's whole army in open field without the assistance of Grant, and no force that the rebels may raise can impede Sherman's triumphant march northward."

Arrival of Refugees from Morehead City—Schofield's Movements—Good News Expected.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 21.—The steamer Ajax, Captain Godfroy, arrived here to day from Morehead city, N. C., with three hundred North Carolina refugees and about one hundred discharged soldiers, en route North.—The Ajax left Morehead city yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, and brings nothing later of a definite character respecting General Schofield's movements, who was known to have moved out from Kinston, N. C., but in which direction was unknown. Just as the Ajax was steaming out to sea from the harbor all the flags of the different men of war and other vessels lying there were hoisted in the rigging, apparently as if some good news had been received.

The refugees brought by this steamer are in the most destitute condition, and come principally from Kinston and its immediate vicinity. Comprising the number there are about 60 women with their helpless children, while the male portion of them are sick and enfeebled.

Reported Evacuation of Raleigh.

NEWBERN, March 18.—Large numbers of deserters came into our lines this afternoon. They say the enemy have evacuated both Goldsboro and Raleigh, and have fallen back to Hillsborough with a view, they think, of joining Lee. They report the enemy much demoralized and panicstricken, and improving every opportunity presented to desert; that the rebel soldiers agree with the citizens generally in the belief that there is no chance for the Confederacy to succeed, and that they are fighting against hope; that the rebel officers are giving their opinions openly to the same effect, and in many cases they abandon the field with their men, and that these desertions are in such formidable bodies and so open and frequent that the enemy are powerless to oppose this state of things, which threatens to result in a general stampede of their entire army, so completely discouraged are the officers and men.

They also report that Sherman will occupy Goldsboro to-morrow; that his army is in high spirits, well fed, and drives the enemy in confusion at every point. Such are the concurrent reports brought in this afternoon and evening by these refugees, and they are generally credited here.

The enemy, after burning their ram, abandoned Kinston in great haste, throwing all their heavy guns into the Neuse river. They attempted to blow up their magazine, which contained several tons of powder, but failed. It fell into our hands, together with a large amount of ordnance and commissary stores. Our forces now occupy Kinston, which was surrendered to them by the mayor of the city.

Deserters who came in from the enemy say that the rebel General Hoke was killed in the battle of Friday week this side of Kinston. It is reported that Bragg had 40,000 men with him when he attempted to destroy the column that moved from here. Bragg and Hoke gave their men the most solemn assurance that they would march triumphantly into Newbern last Sunday morning, that each man sh'ld realize a fortune from the proceeds of the victory, and that Sherman would then be annihilated, and the Confederacy established beyond a doubt.

The loss of Friday's battle, which was an important one, and which decided the fate of Newbern, was the irresistible ruin of the enemy's plans against Sherman. The manner in which our men successfully resisted from behind their works the eight repeated assaults of the enemy, who at that time greatly outnumbered us, not only astonished our own officers, but elicited a high tribute to their courage from General Bragg.

This battle made it very apparent that Bragg's men could not be induced to make another stand.

Supplies are now being forwarded up the Neuse river to Schofield's and Sherman's armies. Their armies will doubtless be united to-morrow or next day.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

Sudden Attack by the Rebels.

Fort Steadman Temporarily Captured.—Splendid Charge of Union Troops.—Brilliant Victory!—3,000 Rebels Captured.—Great Slaughter of Rebels.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—This morning at 4½ o'clock the enemy, by a strong and sudden assault, captured Fort Steadman; but after a vigorous contest the Fort was recaptured with 1,500 prisoners and two battle flags. All the guns were uninjured. Gen. McGlaughlin was taken prisoner by the rebels, who also assaulted Fort Haskill but were repulsed with great loss. The official report is subjoined.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., 1.30 P. M., March 23.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

The following dispatch of Gen. Parke is received from General Meade.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

The enemy attacked my front this morning at about half-past four o'clock, with 3 divisions under command of General Gordon.

By a sudden rush they seized the line held by the 3d brigade, 1st division, at the foot of the hill to the right of Fort Steadman, wheeled, and overpowering the garrison, took possession of the Fort. They established themselves on the hill, turning our guns upon us. Our troops on either flank stood firm. Soon after a determined attack was made on Fort Haskill, held by a part of McLaughlin's brigade, Wilcox's division, and was repulsed with great loss to the enemy. The first brigade of Hartranft's division, held in reserve, was brought up and a check given to any further advance. One or two attempts to retake the hill were made, and were only temporarily successful until the arrival of the second brigade when a charge was made, aided by the troops of the first division on either flank, and the enemy were driven out of the fort with the loss of a number of prisoners, estimated at about 1,600. Two battle flags have also been brought in. The enemy also lost heavily in killed outside of our lines.

The whole line was immediately reoccupied, and the guns re-taken uninjured. I regret to add that General McLaughlin was captured in Fort Steadman. Our loss was otherwise not heavy. Great praise is due to Hartranft for the gallantry displayed in handling his division which behaved with great skill in this, its first engagement.

JOHN G. PARKE, Major General.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 9.30 P. M.

Major General Dix:

Later reports from General Grant which are subjoined, show that the operations of our forces this morning were brilliantly successful. The rebel prisoners already secured, numbered 2700.

The rebels killed and wounded, Gen. Grant estimates at probably not less than 300. Our loss is estimated at 800, but may prove less.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

CITY POINT, March 25, 8 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

The number of prisoners reported by the Provost Marshal, is 2,200 taken by the Ninth corps, and 500 by the Second corps. They may be still some more to be brought in.

U. S. GRANT.

STILL LATER.

CITY POINT, 7 30 P. M., March 25.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

I am not yet able to give the results of the day accurately, but the number of the prisoners captured proves larger than at first reported. The slaughter of the enemy at the point where they entered our lines, and in front of it, was probably not less than 3,000. Our loss is estimated at 800, but may prove less. Gen. Humphreys attacked on the left with great promptness, capturing 100 men, and causing the enemy to return troops to that part of his line rapidly. U. S. GRANT.

Further From Sherman.

Goldsboro Occupied by Gen. Sherman.

Sherman approaches Goldsboro' in Accordance with his plans.—All is well with him.—Capture of cars and locomotives,

Washington, March 25th.—10 *P. M. Major General John A. Dix:*

The following dispatches from Gen. Schofield reports his arrival at and occupation of Goldsboro' on Tuesday, March 21st, with but slight opposition.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., March 21, via FORTRESS MONROE, March 25—7 P. M.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant:

I have the honor to report that I occupied Goldsboro this afternoon with but slight opposition. General Torry's column, from Wilmington, was at Fayson's depot last night, and should be near this place to-night. General Sherman's left was engaged with the enemy near Bentonville on Sunday. The artillery firing was quite rapid during the day, and for a short time on Monday morning. Sherman's right—the Seventeenth corps—was near Mount Olive on Sunday night. There has been some artillery firing during to-day, which indicates a gradual approach of Sherman's army towards this place. All this being strictly in accordance with Gen. Sherman's plans, I have no doubt all is well

I hope to have more definite and later information from Sherman soon, and will forward it to you without delay. I find the bridges burned, but otherwise the road is not injured, and the depot facilities are very fine. I captured here seven cars, and General Terry has captured two locomotives and two cars, which he is now using.

JNO. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General.

FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN.

HIS TROOPS AGAIN READY.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Government steamer Winona, Capt. Dames, arrived here yesterday afternoon from the White House, to which place she had been dispatched several days ago with supplies for General Sheridan's troops. The Winona reports the troops of Gen. Sheridan's command as rapidly recovering from the fatigue of their recent brilliant but tiresome raid, and ready to enter upon any work that may be cut out for them.

A number of guerillas have made their appearance in the vicinity of White House and along the banks of the Pamunky. They have become quite troublesome by firing upon our transports. A number of Gen. Sheridan's troops who have received furloughs for meritorious conduct while on the recent raid, came up on the Winona. The Winona also brought up from the White House a number of the horses worn out on the road, which are being replaced by fresh ones.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT—*THE COALMONT HOUSE*—A large and convenient Hotel, situated in the borough of Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.
For particulars apply to the undersigned at Coalmont.
O. W. CHAPMAN,
mh28,1865–4t; Supt. Broad Top Coal and Iron Co.

WANTED—TWENTY CANAL BOATS, To carry coal from Hollidaysburg to Baltimore. Steady employment given. Apply to O. M. IRVINE
mh29 Altoona, Pa.
☞ Harrisburg Telegraph, and Union, Lewistown Gazette, and Democrat, publish five times and send bills to advertiser.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.
The next stated meeting of this society will be held at the MASONIC HALL, in the borough of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of APRIL, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
☞ The annual election of officers as well as of delegates to the State society and American Medical Association, will be had.
T. F. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
mh29, 1865.

BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENITIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.
mh29.1865–2m*

COACH SHOP,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
DAVID MINGLE Respectfully informs the public generally that he has removed his shop to the building in Washington street, formerly occupied by O. Bent, where he is prepared to do all kind of work in his line of business, and hopes to receive a liberal patronage.
☞ NEW WORK will be made to order at prices to suit the times DAVID MINGLE.
Huntingdon, March 23, 1865–3m*

STEPHEN COX. ALFRED SNYDER.
STEPHEN COX & CO.,
—*COMMISSION MERCHANTS*—
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, Seeds, Potatoes, Beans
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and all kinds of Country Produce.
No. 236 North Wharves, Philada.
Would refer with permission to
William Neal, Philadelphia. | Sharpless & Sitor, Philada.
Isaac Jeans & Co., " | George Quimby, New York.
Drexel & Co., Bankers " | Ward & Bros, Rochester, NY
Budd & Comly, " | Dare, Sproston & Co., Balt.
George Keck, " | J. Russell, Bank Penn tp. Pa
mh29,1865–4t*

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Lev Fa., Ven. Ex. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY, 10TH DAY of APRIL A D 1865, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

That log weather boarded dwelling house two stories high, having a basement underneath, and located in the small village commonly called Newtown, adjoining the village of McConnellstown, in the county of Huntingdon, being on lot No. 2 in said Newtown, fronting sixty feet on the public road leading from Huntingdon to Bedford, and extending back at right angles therefrom one hundred and sixty feet, adjoining lot of Daniel Meghan on the south-west, and lot of David Householder on the north-east. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Benjamin States and Rebecca his wife, the said Rebecca being the owner, or reputed owner.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest of, in, and to the following tract and parcel of land situate in Tell township, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining land formerly owned by John French, sr., and Benjamin Briggs on the north-west, Jacob Shoop on the north, William Wilson on the north-east, and Barbara McMullen on the south, containing one hundred and forty acres more or less, about 75 acres of which are cleared, with a double log house and tenant house and barn, with two orchards thereon, late the estate of John Watters, deceased. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Watters, deceased, with notice to the heirs.

Also—All that certain farm, plantation and tract of land situate in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, on which Andrew Banks now resides, on the ridges, adjoining lands of Thomas Hooper on the north and westerly side, lands of Asaph Price on the south and easterly side, containing about ninety acres, with the usual allowance, be the same more or less, about fifty acres of which more or less are cleared, with a log dwelling house weather boarded, one story and a half high; a small frame barn and other improvements thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George Foreman.

Also—A tract of land situate in Union township, adjoining lands of David Smith on the south, of John Smith on the north, of Caleb Sower's heirs on the west, and of Michael Wright's heirs on the east, being parts of tracts in the name of Gabriel and Daniel Bell, containing about 112 acres more or less, having about 60 acres cleared, with a frame house unfinished, and some apple trees thereon, from which is excluded a school house lot containing one fourth of an acre sold to the school District. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Smith.

Also—All the following tract of land situate in Cass township, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a pine corner on a tract of land surveyed on a warrant in the name of Hugh Morrison, then south twenty-eight and three-fourths degrees west, three hundred and seventy-five perches to a pine, thence south twenty degrees east, one hundred and twenty-seven perches to a post along land surveyed in the name of Folly Chambers; thence north twenty-five degrees east, fifty-two perches to a post; thence north sixteen degrees east, two hundred and three perches to a pine; thence north thirty-two degrees west, thirty-nine perches and six-tenths to the place of beginning; containing two hundred acres and allowance, being the south-easterly part of a tract of land surveyed in the name of Hugh Morrison, and the same premises conveyed by John Savage to Nicholas Miller by deed dated the 2d day of August, 1864. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Nicholas Miller.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.—Bidders at Sheriff's Sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Monday of the first week of Court, and the deeds acknowledged on the following Saturday.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Mch. 22, 1865.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN MILLER.
Apply at Huntingdon Furnace Mill, or Address,
A. J. McCOY, Spruce Creek,
March 22 '65–4t. Hun tingdon County.

Fresh Garden & Flower Seeds,
For Sale at Lewis' Book Store, tf.

Read the New Advertisements.

HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch Street, above Fifth, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE.
mch22–3m.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 21st day of Jan. A. D. 1865, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 10th day) of April next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 15th March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and the 88th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying the said Court to grant them license to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Monday, the 10th day of April next for consideration, &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:

John Kurtz, Alexandria borough.
James Fleming, Petersburg "
John McManigall, do.
Jesse Musser, West township.
William Bell, Fairfield.
John G. Stewart, Mt. Union.
Samuel J. Hackadorn, do.
S. Bryson Shaver, do
John Dean, Huntingdon borough.
Henry Leister, do.
William Long, do.
Valentine Brown, do.
George Thomas, do.
Joseph Morrison, do.
Abraham A. Jacobs, do.
John S. Miller, do.
Westley Eckes, Dudley.
William T. Pearson, Broad Top City.
Jacob Mountain, do.
Daniel J. Logan, Friendship.
James Gleason, Barre.
Martha Mann do.
John Burns, do.
Robert Morrow, Shade Gap.
Joshua Price, do.
Perry Harris, Shirleysburg.
Alexander S. Feeds, Spruce Creek.
R. F. Hazlett, do.
Abraham Carothers, Orbisonia.
Nancy Giffin, do.
John S. Western, Mapleton.
Thomas McGarvey, Mill Creek.
Samuel G Simpson, Brady township.
Henry Chamberlain, Waterstreet.
James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark township.
George E. Little, McAlevy's Fort.
Martha Carmont, Manor Hill.
Robert A Ramsey, Saulsburg.
Samuel Steffey, Jackson township.
William Johnston, Marklesburg.
William H. Harper, McAlevy's Fort.
John D. Borin, Cassville.

WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.
Prothonotary's Office, March 22, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and Chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the act of 14th of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court" on Monday the 10th day of April next, (1865):

1 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Daniel Selfridge, late of Jackson township deceased, set apart to his widow Matilda Selfridge.
2 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Samuel Booher, late of Cromwell township deceased, set apart to his widow Elizabeth Booher.
3 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Robert Giffin, late of Cromwell township deceased, set apart to his widow Nancy Giffin.
4 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Benjamin F. Houck, late of Shirley township deceased, set apart to his widow Mary B. Houck.
5 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of William C. Esterline, late of Porter township deceased, set apart to his widow Rebecca Esterline.
6 Inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattels which were of Samuel Coen, deceased, set apart to his widow Mary Coen.
7 Inventory and appraisement of the Real estate of James Stewart, deceased, claimed by his widow Jane Stewart, under $300 law.

DANIEL WOMELSDORF, Register.
Mar. 14, 1865.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, in Huntingdon, and that said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 10th day of April next, (1865,) to wit:

1 The Guardianship account of William Ker, guardian of Cornelia M. Ker and Elton C. Ker, minor children of John Ker late of Walker township, deceased.
2 Administration account of David S. Ker, one of the Administrators *de bonis non* of the estate of the Honorable John Ker late of Walker township, deceased.
3 Final Administration account of Jonathan C. Roddy, Administrator of the estate of William Roddy late of Dublin township, deceased.
4 Trust account of Griffus Miller, Trustee appointed by the Orphans Court of the estate of Catharine Sandrson, deceased.
5 Supplemental Administration account of John B. Given, Surviving Executor of Margaret Entriken, dec'd.
6 Account of George P. Wakefield, guardian of Edward, Ella, Thomas, William W. and Geo. Withington minor children of John W. Withington, late of Shirleysburg, deceased. Final so far as the said William and Geo. W. are concerned.
7 Account of William Vawn, Administrator of the estate of George Washington Vawn, late of Tell township, deceased.
8 Account of Richard D. Hock, guardian of Elizabeth Wharton, a minor child of Samuel N. Wharton deceased.
9 Account of Lewis Stewer, Trustee appointed to sell the Real estate of Jacob Curfman, late of Cass township dec'd.
10 Guardianship account of Benjamin Greenland guardian of Amon W. Chilcote, minor son of Amon Chilcote, deceased. Said minor being now of age.
11 Administration account of Robert Cummins, Administrator of David Cummins, late of Jackson township, deceased.
12 Final Administration account of John M'Neal, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert McNeal, late of Clay township, deceased.
13 Final Administration account of James E. Glasgow, acting Administrator of Thomas Enyeart, late of Penn township, deceased.
14 Administration account of James Stewart, Administrator of the estate of John Stewart late of Barree township, deceased.
15 Account of James Cree, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Mathias late of Dublin township, deceased.
16 Account of John A. Wilson, and Ebenezer E. Magill, Executors of the last will and testament of Elizabeth J. Semple, late of Jackson township, deceased.
17 Administration account of David S. Ker, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry M. Ker, late of Walker township, deceased.
18 Administration account of David S. Ker, Administrator with the will annexed of Joshua W. Ker, late of Walker township, deceased.
19 The final Administration account of John Rung surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Alexander Steel late of West township deceased, with a distribution account attached to the same.
20 The accounts of Benjamin F. Patton Esq., guardian of Samuel Spanogle and Andrew Spanogle, minor children of Samuel Spanogle, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd, said minors being now of age.
21 The Trust account of Hon. Wm. B. Leas, Trustee appointed to make sale of the Real estate of John Shaver late of Shirley township, deceased.
22 Second account of John Scott, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of John P. Anderson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
23 Distribution account filed with the second Administration account of John Scott, Executor of the last will and testament of John P. Anderson, late of the Borough of Huntingdon deceased, and to be presented with the same for confirmation.
24 First and final account of John Scott, Testamentary guardian, and Trustee of William P. Anderson son of John P. Anderson

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, March 29, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Those of our subscribers receiving bills will please give them *immediate* attention. Our terms are now advance payments—our friends will remember this. Those receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

An Apprentice

To the Printing business is wanted immediately at the *Globe* office. tf

Scratchings.

—George Frysinger, Esq., late of the *Gazette*, has been elected chief burgess of Lewistown.

—Two clergymen, Revs. H. R. Fleck and J. S. M'Murray, were drafted at Lewistown, last week.

—Blustry March presented its sternest wintry features the latter part of last week. It was feared the rising crops would suffer from the change.

—A boy named Kennedy Henry, of this place, had his hand mashed by the cars, at the coal wharf, one day last week. Another warning to reckless youths.

—The rising grain in this section present a favorable appearance, and the farmers report that if everything continues well, they will have a good average crop.

—The interesting letter of Richard Owens, giving a graphic description of the country along the western overland route, has been deferred until the next issue, on account of scarcity of room.

—The fields look not much the worse of the recent washing that they received. In fields where the grain was not washed out the baptism will prove a benefit. Fences, in some places, are minus.

—Row, of the Clearfield *Journal*, and Lutz, Jr., of the Shirleysburg *Herald*, have been drafted into the embrace of Uncle Sam. It is seldom the members of the craft have such *distinguishing* honors thrown upon them, and then, too, so much against their will.

—By a letter from the 110th Regt., Vet. Vol., we learn that it is stationed at Hatcher's Run, Virginia, but under orders to march at a moment's notice. The correspondent reports everything has the appearance of an early campaign.

—The public schools open again on Monday next. The newly-elected teachers, whom we published a few weeks ago, will then take charge of their respective departments. We bid them success in teaching the "young idea how to shoot," and shoot properly.

—The following was the order of the draft in this district: Huntingdon, Mifflin, Blair and Cambria. All the counties have now passed through the ordeal, and the examination of the conscripts who reported followed.

—Old Huntingdon was the first to be drafted. Some few are anxious to know why and wherefore we should be so highly *honored*. We suppose the Provost Marshal did not want us to evince too much patriotism by having *all* our young men to volunteer.

—Making gardens is soon to become general among the prudent. In making them neatness should be considered as well as the way of making the greatest amount of produce. A garden not neatly and orderly arranged loses the most of its beauty and attraction.

—By reference to an item speaking of the steamboat company organized at Hollidaysburg, it will be seen that the project of having a line of steamboats to run between here and Hollidaysburg is progressing splendidly.—The results and rewards of enterprise and industry will soon be made apparent.

—Lt. John McLaughlin, of Marklesburg, of Co. C, 53d Regt, P. V., gave us a call last week. We were pleased to see him look so well after being confined in rebel prisons for several months. He gives the usual account of the bad treatment of our men who were so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of our "Southern brethren."

—Saturday next is April 1st—flitting day, paying-up day, tearing-up day, and, withal, April-fool's day.—How many will be placarded, how many coat tails will be tied—in a word, how many will be fooled, the day can only witness and none ever tell. We wouldn't be at all sorry or offended if some of our delinquents would fool us by squaring a stale bill on that day.

☞ The attention of our merchants and business men generally is directed to the advertisement of Stephen Cox, & Co., Commission Merchants, No. 236 North Wharves, Philadelphia. Read the references and then patronize.

Photograph Frames,

A splendid assortment of large size just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

Bird seed, Mixed.

A good supply now on hand and for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf.

Women at Auctions.

The day was when it was a rare thing to see a woman present at any auction,—when it was left entirely in the hands and to the opinion of the husband to decide and purchase anything considered by him as necessary; but in these latter days, when, with respect to our town at least, auctions have become almost the order of the evening, things have taken a change, and present a different phase. The recent and frequent auctions in this place have given us the opportunity to see that women predominate where men alone in former years could be seen. Not only do the women come to see the goods offered, but they also bid, and bid counter, too, to any of the sterner sex, who may oppose. We know not the exact reason for this favorable change of custom, but we suppose it is because women are the best judges of all articles of apparel, and we may say furniture, and can economize in purchasing better than their husbands. Their selections are better, and nothing spurious can be thrown upon them as was the case formerly with the man, who, in many instances, merely purchased for the sake of purchasing, or, perhaps, to show how much money he could squander upon a useless article. As to articles of female dress it must be admitted that a woman can tell by the appearance what she can wear and is suitable, better than the best men judges, and as to furniture, woman's opinion, we think, must have the preference. We are gratified, then, at the change events have taken, and we say, not so much for the benefit of those who make auctions as for the benefit of households, let the women attend the auctions, and all will be well.

Rebel Barbarism.

The truth of the oft-published reports in reference to the barbarity of the rebels to our prisoners in their hands is now too painfully being made manifest in cases that the eye itself witnesses. The soldiers are permitted to return home, if it is possible for them to reach there, as soon as they return from the Southern prisons, and, as a consequence, the emaciated and sickly soldiers are frequently to be seen passing through on the cars *en route* for home. A few have stopped off at this station, and the sight was truly affecting and pitiable in the extreme. One whom we viewed on Friday evening last was taken from the cars at the Broad Top corner, and, *scarcely able to walk from feebleness*, he staggered to the Jackson House.—Here, of course, he, together with another who had arrived in the same state caused by the same inhuman treatment, were properly and tenderly cared for. His sickly and enfeebled condition is but the counterpart of others who arrive from Southern prisons, although, we may add, in a far less degree. To behold such sights is enough to rush the blood of the most luke-warm, and excite the sympathy of the least sympathetic; but while our sympathy is extended towards the sufferers, we cannot but cherish the consoling thought that those who caused such sickness, misery, and slaughter, will receive the punishment that their crimes do merit, and that punishment will be inflicted by the Supreme.

A Good House.

While in Philadelphia week before last, we stopped a few days at the Washington House, Chestnut street, above Seventh, and we are free to say the accommodations were such as to give perfect satisfaction. To select our dinners from the "Bill of Fare" placed before us was our chief trouble, so we gave a "waiter" orders to give us a supply of his own selection, and such a dinner we never put away, and wouldn't like to repeat the dose for a week for fear of the gout, or something else as uncomfortable. We advise our friends visiting the city to give the Washington a call. Mr. Allmond, manager, and Mr. Nagle, chief clerk, and all connected with the house, are perfect gentlemen, and know how to keep a public house.

Farm Hands.

Farming hands, on account of the recent enlistments and the still more recent draft, have been made considerably scarce throughout the county, and the question is becoming agitated, Where are we to get our grub? There are many in towns who could well submit to handling the plow and planting the grain, and we suggest that they try it, and see how useful it would be in strengthening their constitutions and giving them robust frames. The weak and feeble man or boy would not suffer, or "degrade" himself, by trying his hand at farming, but on the other hand would be greatly benefitted for life. We hope we will not be considered heaping insult upon injury if we suggest to the homeless ones that they also help the farmers out of the difficulty they have fallen into on account of the war.

Send Papers to the Soldiers.

Your home papers especially. The brave boys are always anxious to hear from home. We hope every subscriber of the *Globe*, after the family have read the paper, will pack it up and send it to some soldier friend or acquaintance. Write to your soldier friends also whenever you have spare time. It will gladden their hearts to know that you care for and think of them in their absence.

The Brave Rewarded.

We have received the following from a friend in the army:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
March 8, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 11.

The names of the following enlisted men who were conspicuously distinguished on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of February last, for gallantry and good conduct in action, are published to the army:

Sergeant Michael Fethers, Company H, 110th Pa. Vet. Vol.; Sergeant Geo. W. Gooderham, Company D, 110th Pa. Vet. Vol.—the first to place the colors on enemy's works in charge at Hatcher's Run, February 5th, 1865.

In recognition of the gallantry of these soldiers, furloughs for twenty-five days will be at once granted to them.

By command of
Major General MEADE.
G. B. RUGGLES, A. A. G.

Steamboat Company.

The officers of the Juniata Steamboat Company held a *meeting* in this place on the 13th of this month. The enterprise progresses finely. The capital stock is very nearly all subscribed, and quite a large amount of it is paid in. One of the boats is not far from completion, being nearly ready for the engine and machinery, which will be placed in it, and the boat put in running order by the middle of April. The second boat will soon follow. The Directors selected Captain John Murray, of this place to command the first boat launched. The gentlemen at the head of this enterprise deserve great credit for the energy with which they have prosecuted it.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

Robbery.

The Shirleysburg *Herald* says, the Santa Fe House, Mount Union, was broken into on Friday night week, and the watch and pocket-book of Mr. Stewart, the proprietor, stolen. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for the thief and his conviction; twenty five dollars for what he stole. The pocket book fortunately contained only five dollars in money.

Coach Shop.

David Mingle has removed his coach shop to the building in Washington street, this place, formerly occupied by O. Boat, where he is ready to accommodate the public in doing light and heavy work in his business. New work made to order. Give him your patronage.

To Justices of the Peace.

Persons who were elected to the office of Justice of the Peace at the recent election, must give written notice to the Prothonotary, within twenty days, of their intention to accept the office, or commissions will not be issued

Gold Pens & Pencils,

The best assortment of the handsomest and best styles, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

Give Her a Call,

Mrs. R. J. Sager has taken the Photograph rooms lately occupied by Mr Birnbaum, and is prepared to give strict attention to the business. Persons wishing photographs should give her a call and examine specimens of her work. tf.

"Coal and Coal Oil,

Or, the Geology of the Earth, being a popular description of Minerals and Mineral combustibles, by ELI BOWEN, Professor of Geology."

This is a book for the times, interesting to every reader. For sale at Lewis' Book Store. Price $2.

Notice.

The citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity will find it to their advantage to call and see H. S. Shafer in Benj. Jacobs' old stand, before making their purchases elsewhere. A liberal discount allowed clergymen.

R. M. CUNNINGHAM & Co.
Feb. 20, '65–3m.

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.—It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effectual cure for this troublesome disease. Mr. J. P. Hazarde, of 164 Second street, Cincinnati, O., takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and sold by all Druggists.

☞ "Slavery viewed from the Bible Stand Point," by Rev. J. M. Adair, for sale at Lewis' Book Store, price 10 cents. tf.

New Musical Instruments.

A new stock of musical instruments have just been received at Lewis' Book Store. Violins from $3 to $50,—Guitars from $12 to $35; Banjos $8 and $9 50; Accordeons $6 to $15; Fifes, Bows, Strings, Rosin, Tail Boards, Bridges, Mouth Organs, and Jews Harps. tf.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

	March 28
Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$8,25@10,50
Common and Superfine	$9,50@9,29
Rye Flour	$1,72
Corn Meal	$ bl $8,00
Extra White Wheat	$2,60@2,25
Fair and Prime Red	$2,55@2,50
Rye	$8,25
Corn, prime Yellow	$7,62
Oats	0f
Barley	$ bu $2,00
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$17,25
Timothy	$5,50
Flaxseed	$3,75
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour $bbl	$10,50
Extra do $ cwt	5,50
White Wheat	2,00
Red Wheat	1,90
Rye	1,70
Corn	1,10
Oats	70
Cloverseed	19,00
Flaxseed	2,25
Dried Apples	40
Butter	15
Eggs	20
Lard	25
Ham	20
Shoulder	20
Sides	14
Tallow	14

MARRIED,

At Airy Dale, Pa., by Rev. R. B. Moore, on January 4th, 1865, Mr. DAVID WALKER, of Baldwin township, Allegheny County, to Miss MARY W. ALLISON.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. J. BENNETT WAKEFIELD, to Miss L. ANNIE ALLISON.

By Rev. J. W. Bratten, at the house of General Wilsons, in Huntingdon, on the 23d of March, 1865, JOHN FISHER, of Sinking Valley, to Mrs. KELLER.

DIED,

On the 18th of March, 1865, at the residence of his mother, JAMES F. MATEER, of Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V. aged 19 years, 3 months, 28 days.

The deceased, thinking his Country needed his services, enlisted about a year ago, and enjoyed good health till about three months before his death. He took the Chronic Diarrhœa, which terminated in death. His friends had the consolation of attending him in his last hours. Another soldier gone to his rest. A FRIEND.

On Saturday the 18th inst., in Altoona, ANNA M. daughter of Albert L. and Jane E. Lockard, aged 2 years, and 11 months.

Cut down in youth's bright morn,
Our loving Anna lies,
Always a tender plant,
She sickened now and died.
Those laughing eyes no more we'll see,
The little prattler's tongue is stilled,
A place is vacant at our hearth,
Which never can be filled.
That little breast is racked no more,
Her aching head is free from pain,
But with her brother Willie dear—
A bright angel in eternal bliss.
But death to her is but the glorious dawn
Of an everlasting day;
No fears possess her spirit as
It heavenwards hies away.
Then let us not repine,
Nor murmur here in vain—
For well we know our loss
Is her eternal gain.

BECKIE.

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction at the subscriber's residence in SHIRLEYSBURG
On Thursday, March 30, 1865,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz: Piano, Sofa, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Stoves and Kitchen articles, Crockery, &c.

Also—on the same day at the rooms of the Shirleysburg Seminary, various articles of Furniture and Apparatus, including a large and valuable collection of Minerals; Globes, Charts of Geology, Chemistry and Astronomy

Terms made known at sale.
mch8–3w J. B. KIDDER.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

No. 709 Chestnut Street, above Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Manager has the pleasure of announcing that this popular Hotel is now open for the reception of TRANSIENT GUESTS.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and is presented to the public as being in every particular a hotel suited to their wants. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

March 8, '65.–3m CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager.

MOORESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully announces to his patrons, and the public generally, that the first quarter of the Summer session of this institution, will be open for instruction, APRIL 13th, 1865.

Whole expenses per quarter, of 11 weeks, in ordinary Engish, for Boarding, Room rent, and Tuition $40 00.

Students will be required to furnish their own sheets and pillow-slips.

For further information address, S. C. McCLAIN,
mch0–3t. Principal.

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHADE TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
PLANTS, &C.,
At the nurseries of Taylor & Cremer

Who offer their stock of well grown and thrifty TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c., at their old prices. The expense of grafting and planting this stock having been incurred before the outbreak of the rebellion when the price of labor was low, they can afford to sell these Trees at 50 per cent. less than they can sell the same kind of trees next year. While other Nurserymen have raised their prices about 50 per cent., these still sell at the old rates this year; that is to say—Apple Trees, $15, $18, and $20 per hundred, according to size, &c. Standard Pear 50 to 75 cents each. Dwarf Pear, 50 to 75 cents each, and $30 to $45 per hundred. Plum and Apricot, at 40 to 50 cents each. Also, Peach, Cherry, Quince and other trees; Grape Vines, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry plants, Dahlia roots, and Shade and Ornamental Trees—all at the old rates.

Money invested in fruit trees is sure to yield a good return. Now is your time to order trees.

Address, THEODORE H. CREMER,
feb8, 1865* Huntingdon, Pa.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

STRAWBERRIES.

GREAT AGRICULTURIST.—It is claimed for this new seedling, that it is of unequaled size and productiveness, single plants producing as high as 294 berries, many of them weighing over an ounce each; of bright glossy crimson color, very firm, high flavored, and a first class market berry. For an account of its origin, introduction, purchased by us, character and productiveness of the plant, size and character of the fruit, and other information, see our Circular. We have bought of Mr. Judd his entire stock of plants for sale, and are now able to furnish them at the following prices:

1 plant	$ 75	50 plants	$ 15
2 plants	1 20	100 "	25
6 "	3 00	500 "	125
12 "	5 00	1000 "	200

Our stock of Strawberry Plants this season,—including Golden Seeded (the best early), Russell and Fillmore (both of wonderful size and productiveness), French's Seedling, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany, and all other desirable kinds,—is the largest and best we have ever offered.

Strawberry Plants by Mail.

We will send, safely packed and post-paid,

For $1, 1 Agriculturist, 8 Golden Seeded.
For $2, 2 Agriculturist, 10 Golden Seeded, 12 Russell
For $3, 3 Agriculturist, 10 Golden Seeded, 12 Russel 12 Fillmore.
For $5, 6 Agriculturist, 12 Golden Seeded, 12 Russell 12 Fillmore, 12 French's Seedling, 6 Kitley's Goliah.
For $10, 12 Agriculturist, 24 Golden Seeded, 24 Russell, 24 Fillmore, 24 French's Seedling, 12 Kitley's Goliah, 12 Lonsing's *White*.

For description of above, and many other kinds,—our select lists, mode of culture, prices, &c., see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GRAPES.

Our vines are grown in the open air, from the best of bearing wood taken from our own vineyards, and are greatly superior to those grown under glass, with their roots cramped in pots. They are healthy and vigorous, have remarkably good roots, and give entire satisfaction in their growth when planted, which is the true test of a good vine. We offer in large quantity the following;

Concord, Diana, Elsingring,
Delaware, Union Village, Herbemont,
Hartford, Maxatawny, Allen's Hybrid,
Creeding, Taylor, Rebecca,
ADIRONDAC, IONA, ISRAELLA,
And all other desirable kinds.

RASPBERRIES.

Our collection is unsurpassed, if equaled anywhere, and includes:

Hornet, the largest of all, and of great excellence.
Pilate, very early and valuable.
Ingrind, very productive and fine.
Souchette, very beautiful and good.
Jouet, very beautiful and good.
Brinckle's Orange, finest flavor.
Franconia, one of the very best.
Improved Black Cap, hardy and very profitable.
Philadelphia.
Allen's Hardy, &c.

BLACKBERRIES.

New Rochelle, Dorchester and Newman, in any quantity

CURRANTS.

We have taken special pains to collect the best varieties of Currants, and have a very large supply of
Cherry, largest and best for Jelly.
White Grape, best white, very fine.
Victoria, productive and latest.
Short Bunch Red, productive and very good.
Versailaise, very large and best quality.

Gooseberries, Asparagus, and Linnæus Rhubarb, &c.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE ENCLOSING STAMP, AT OUR

Seed Store, Horticultural and Agricultural House,

NO. 29 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURG.

All articles belonging to such an establishment can be had, of the best quality and on the most favorable terms.

J. KNOX,
No. 29 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mch 8, 1865–1m.

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—April Term, 1865.

ONE WEEK.

Michael J. Grove,	vs	Edward F. Hodges.
John H. Stonebraker,	vs	D. Stewart et al.
Jacob Cresswell,	vs	Lano & Mattern.
J. Gilliam & wife,	vs	William Rothrock.
Jno. & D. Pheasant,	vs	David Smith et al.
John & M. Bell, et al	vs	J. Morgan & Gifford.

Prothonotary's Office, W. C. WAGONER, Pro't'y.
Huntingdon, March 15, '65.

GRAND JURORS.

John Benson, farmer, Tod
Jonathan Brindle, farmer, Hopewell
Samuel Bauman, farmer Shirley
Benj F Brown, teacher Morris
Morris Cutshall, constable Springfield
David Clarkson, J. P Cassville
Nicholas Cresswell, farmer Alexandria
Richart Chilcoat farmer Union
Jacob Eastep, laborer Union
James Ewing, farmer Barree
Jacob Fouse, farmer Walker
Samuel Foster, miller Porter
Isaac Gorsuch, blacksmith Brady
Hugh Jackson, farmer Jackson
George Long, blacksmith Penn
James McCall farmer Henderson
Christian Miller, farmer Cass
Joseph M Coy, farmer Walker
David Phesant, farmer Union
David Stever, farmer Cassville
W Vantries, merchant Warriorsmark
James Kyler, farmer Huntingdon
William Lewis, printer Huntingdon
John Anderson, Sr., farmer Penn

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

W. Addleman, farmer, Warriorsmark
Brice Blair, gentleman, Dublin
Henry Beers, farmer, Cromwell
Levi Clabaugh, " Warriorsmark
David Corkle, blacksmith, Union
Washington Cesna, farmer, Tell
Luden Dean, " Union
Joseph Douglass, merchant, Walker
Alexander Dufield, farmer, Tell
G. Fulton, " Cromwell
Abednego Grazier, " Warriorsm'k
John Hamilton, foreman, Union.
D. P. Henderson, laborer, Franklin
Benjamin Heffner, farmer, Walker
Francis Holder, blacksmith, Brady
Mordecai Henry, farmer, West.
John Hagan, shoemaker, Barree
Daniel Harris, carpenter, Penn
J. Henderson, merchant, Henderson
Henry Hertsler, mill-wright, Shirley
Samuel Hetrick, farmer, Henderson
Daniel Kinch, " Warriorsmark
John Kyler, " Clay
Miles Lewis, " West
Joseph Logan, blacksmith, Barree
James Lee farmer, Jackson
William Moore, merchant West
Charles McCarthy farmer, Clay
George Miller, " Union
John Numer, " Henderson
Joseph Oburn " Jackson
John Piper, jr. carpenter, Alexandria
Amos Pheasant, farmer, Union
Jesse Peterson, " Dublin
William Rex, clerk, Union
Henry C. Robison, farmer, Dublin
Charles Steel, Carpenter, Union
Benjamin E. Stitt, farmer, Dublin
Richard Silverthorn, farmer, Tell
William Swoope, farmer, Cromwell
Robert Speer, clerk, Porter
H. Shearer, stage proprietor, Dublin
L. D. Tate, weaver, Jackson
John Weight, farmer, Warriorsmark
John Why, farmer, Warriorsmark
Jacob Walters, farmer, Morris
Samuel Wigton, farmer, Franklin.
John Weston, farmer, Union

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

WE ARE NOW SELLING GOODS
From 15 to 35 PER CT. LOWER!
CALL SOON!

LLOYD & HENRY.
Huntingdon, March 15, '65–3w.

M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.

MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with
HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES
at reasonable rates, on short notice.

HENRY M'MANIGALL.
Huntingdon, March 8, 1865–1y.

MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 431 MARKET Street, north side,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have now opened their usual handsome variety of

RIBBONS,	BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW &	FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' &	MISSES' HATS,

FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,

and all other articles required by the MILLINERY TRADE

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.

☞ Particular attention paid to filling Orders.
March 8, '65–3m.

BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR COFFEE.

Whilst trying Coffee of all the various brands,
Remember "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR"—at the head it stands.
True, it's not like others that are 'SOLD EVERYWHERE.'
A little stretch, we all do know, good goods will easily bear.
(But a stretch like this—"sold everywhere"—is very apt to tear.)
Now, I can safely say, without any hesitation,
There's none like "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR" in this enlightened nation.
Skilled chemists have not found a Coffee from any Store
Possessing the same ingredients as 'Browning's Excelsior.'
Nor is there any one, in or out of the Coffee trade,
Who knows the articles from which "Browning's Excelsior" made.
I'm told it's made from barley, rye, wheat, beans and peas;
Name a thousand other things—but the right one if you please.
But with the Coffee-men I will not hold contention
For the many, many things they say—too numerous to mention.
Whilst they're engaged in running round from store to store
To learn the current wholesale price of "Browning's Excelsior,"
Some who know my Coffee gives perfect satisfaction,
Have formed a plan by which they hope to cause a quick reaction.
The case—'tis with a few; no doubt 'twill be more—
To name their Coffee after mine, (Browning's) Excelsior.
Some say their's the only brand that will stand a ready test.
Now, try a little of them all—see which you like the best.
Never have I in your paper advertised before;
Nor would I now, or ever consent to publish more,
If like some used by "everybody," "sold everywhere," in "every store."
A trade like this I do not wish; the orders I could not fill;
The factory all Jersey's land would take—leave not a foot to till.
My trade is not so very large; still I think I have my share,
But, reader, you may rest assured, 'tis not "SOLD EVERYWHERE."

Manufactured and for Sale by the writer,
GEORGE L. BROWNING,
No. 20 Market Street, Camden, N. J.

This Coffee is not composed of poisonous drugs, it contains nothing deleterious; many persons use this Coffee that cannot use the pure coffee; it takes but one and a half ounces to make a quart of good strong coffee, that being just one-half the quantity it takes of Java Coffee, and always less than half the price.

RETAIL DEALERS may purchase it in less quantities than the gross at my prices from the Wholesale Grocers.

☞ Orders by mail from Wholesale Dealers promptly attended to.
March 1, 1865–3m.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A, Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated in Philadelphia, 1794.
CASH CAPITAL $1,715,171,71.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Pres't.
CHARLES PLATT, Secy.

J. A. RANKIN, Rock Springs, Centre county, Pa., Local Agent for part of Centre county, also for parts of Huntingdon and Blair counties.
Feb. 21, '65–6m.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. *CHARTER PERPETUAL.*
The oldest Company in the U. S.
ASSETS, $1,715,000.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Pres't.
CHARLES PLATT, Secy.

The undersigned agent for the above well known and reliable Company, will make insurance against loss by fire for any period—from one month to perpetual.

G. BARTON ARMITAGE, Agent.
Feb. 22, 65–3m. Huntingdon.

POUDRETTE!

[Fifteen Years Fair Trial!]
A. PEYSSON, Philadelphia.

POUDRETTE, $20 00 per ton, taken from the Factory loose, or 50 Cents per bushel, and $26 00 per ton in bags,—delivered at Steamboat and Railroad Depots in Philadelphia. Manufactory, Gray's Ferry Road, above the Arsenal, Philadelphia.

Depot. PEYSSON'S Farm, Gloucester, New Jersey, Woodbury road.

Office—Library Street, No. 420 back of the new Post Office, Philadelphia. Dealers

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
4th & CALLOWHILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
February 14, 1865–4mos.

THE EYE AND EAR.

TO THE PEOPLE.

NOW READY, A Work by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, of No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, entitled

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE,

On the following diseases: Eye and Ear diseases, Throat diseases in general; Clergymen's and Public Speakers Sore Throat; diseases of the Air Passages, (Laryngitis Bronchitis,) ASTHMA and CATARRH.

This Book is to be had at No. 606 CHESTNUT Street Philada., and of all Booksellers. Price $1. And from the author, Dr. Von Moschzisker, who can be consulted on all these maladies, and all Nervous Affections, which he treats with the surest success. Office, No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. feb8–3m.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

PRICE 20 CENTS.

CONTENTS.

ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT:
Eclipses, &c., for 1865.
Difference of Time at hundred places
New and Valuable Tide Table.
Places of the Principal Fixed Stars.
Calendars—Rising and Setting of Sun, Moon, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT:
United States Government, Ministers, &c.
Senators and Representatives of XXXVIIIth Congress.
XXXIXth Congress, so far as chosen.
Laws passed at the last Session of Congress.
Public Resolutions and Proclamations.
Party Platforms of 1864 (Baltimore and Chicago.)
The Rebel Government, Congressmen, &c.
Slaveholders' Rebellion, or Chronicle of War Events.
Native States of the American born People.
Election Returns, for President, Governors, Congressmen in 1864, compared with the Presidential Vote in 1860.
State Capitals, Governors, Salaries, Time Legislatures meet, Time of State Elections.
Territorial Capitals and Governors.
Popular Vote by States for 1856, 1860 and 1864.
Vote of 1860 elaborately analyzed and compared, by Population, Free and Slave, with percentage, &

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Nov. 23, '64.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
apl19,1864–tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865–tf.

Look to Your Interest.

THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD
TOBACCO AND SEGARS
CHEAP, IS AT
D. H. Kooker's New Wholesale and Retail Store,

four doors below Dean's Hotel. All Dealers in segars will find it to their interest to examine before purchasing elsewhere. All segars are my own manufacturing.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1865–3m.*

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lasting Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Jan. 3, 1865.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13 1864.

I. K. STAUFFER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.
July 20, 1864

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. may'64

JOB PRINTING done at this office.

BOOKS

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—o—

Army of the Cumberland.
Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Battle of Gettysburg.
Pictorial History of the Wars of the U. S.
Washington and his Generals.
Kane's Arctic Explorations, 2 volumes.
Webber's Wild Scenes and Wild Hunters.
Field's Scrap Book.
O'Neill's Glimpses of Animated Nature.
Parley's Columbus, Washington & Franklin.
Chambers Information for the People, 2 Vols.
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Indians of North America, by S. G. Drake.
Parley's Four Quarters of the World.
Mirror of Nature, by W. H. Furness.
Butler's Ethical Discourses.
Flowers of Elocution, by Car'line Lee Hentz
Handbook Family Knowledge for the People
Sermons of Calvin and Luther.
Partons Life of Andrew Jackson, 3 volumes.
General Butler in New Orleans, by Parton.
Jackson and New Orleans, by Alex. Walker.
Irving's Life of Washington, 5 volumes.
Life of John Fitch, by Thompson Westcott.
Smucker's Life & Times of Alex. Hamilton.
Taylor's Life and Travels of Von Humboldt.
Life and Speeches of Senator Douglas.
The Mountain, by Dr. R. M. S. Jackson.
Opportunities for Industry and Capital, or 1000 Chances to Make Money.
Freedley's Practical Treatise on Business.
Sinding's History of Scandinavia.
Walker's Rhyming Dictionary.
Good's Book of Nature.
Ovid, [literally translated,] by H. T. Riley.
Benulies and Achievements of the Blind.
Stewart's Freemason's Manual.
Webb's " Monitor.
Davis' " "
Cross' Masonic Chart.
Shakspeare's Complete Works.
What Can Woman Do, by T. S. Arthur.
The Withered Heart, do.
The Two Sisters, by Mrs. Emma Southworth
The Deserted Wife, do.
Pencil Sketches, by Miss Leslie.
The Lawyer's Story, by J. A. Maitland.
Diary of an Old Doctor, do.
The Wanderer, do.
Adam Bede, by George Elliot.
Courtship and Matrimony, by Robert Morris
Parisian Pickings, by Julie De Marguerittes
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Horse Shoe Robinson, by J. P. Kennedy.
Father and Daughter, by Fredrika Bremer.
Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann Stephens
Mary Derwent, do.
Peculiar, by Epes Sargent.
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The Reporter's Companion, (Phonographic.)
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Gillillan's Utility of Mathematics.
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Wickersham's School Economy.
Elocutionary Manual, by Hiram Corson.
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☞ Also, an assortment of Juvenile and Cheap Publications.

Interlinear Translations of Ovid, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Latin;) Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, and the Gospel of St. John, (Greek.)
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Frost's American Speaker.
Northend's Little Speaker.
Dime Speakers and Dialogues.
Johnston's Natural Philosophy.
" Primary " "
" Elements of Chemistry.
Fowne's " "
Reese's " Zoology.
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" History of the United States.
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The Natural Spelling Teacher.
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Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra.
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[See School Books in another column.]

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been hereto fore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.
Nov. 1864. SIMON COHN.

1865. 1865.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23, '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23 '64.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Nov. 23, 1864

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail

PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,

1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.

April 16, 1864-1y.

ACENCY,

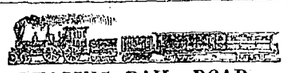
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS

CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.



READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 25 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. 1 38 and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.

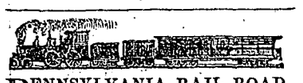
On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

Nov. 23 1864.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FREIGHT & PASS.	EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD MAIL.	FAST LINE.	HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	4 50	11 58	.....	N. Hamilton,	9 51	.....	2 43
5 25	4 58	12 08	.....	Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01	2 40
5 35	.....	12 20	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	2 30
5 43	S 12	12 29	.....	Mill Creek,	9 25	9 46	2 23
5 59	5 31	12 48	6 48	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 35	2 10
6 15	5 46	1 08	.....	Petersburg,	8 56	9 20	1 52
6 23	.....	1 20	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	1 44
6 31	6 02	1 32	.....	Spruce Creek,	8 41	9 07	1 37
6 49	.....	1 54	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	1 20
6 58	6 29	2 05	.....	Tyrone,	8 17	8 44	1 10
7 08	6 39	2 20	.....	Tipton,	8 06	.....	12 58
7 14	.....	2 28	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 52
7 19	6 50	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,	7 56	8 25	12 47
7 40	7 10	3 00	8 15	Altoona,	7 40	8 10	12 30
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 57 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, MARCH 6, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

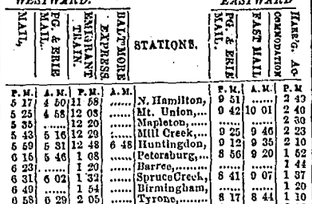
SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM.	MAIL.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM.	MAIL.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
4 00	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 35	AR 6 55
4 20	8 20	McConnellstown,	12 14	6 33
4 28	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	12 06	6 30
4 44	8 44	Marklesburg,	11 50	6 14
5 00	9 00	Coffee Run,	11 34	5 59
5 08	9 08	Rough & Ready,	11 26	5 43
5 21	9 21	Cove,	11 14	5 31
5 25	9 25	Fisher's Summit	11 10	5 25
AR 5 40	AR 9 40	Saxton,	LE 10 55	LE 5 10
LE 5 50	LE 9 50		AR 10 40	AR 5 00
6 10	10 10	Riddlesburg,	10 26	4 39
6 18	10 18	Hopewell,	10 18	4 31
6 34	10 34	Piper's Run,	10 00	4 15
6 54	10 55	Hamilton,	9 41	3 56
7 06	11 07	Bloody Run,	9 29	3 44
AR 7 10	AR 11 10	Mount Dallas,	9 25	LE 3 40

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

5 45	LE 11 00	Saxton,	AR 9 30	4 50
6 00	11 15	Coalmont,	9 16	4 35
6 05	11 20	Crawford,	9 05	4 25
6 15	AR 11 30	Dudley,	LE 9 00	4 20
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Mch. 6, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons.



THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that, having obtained from the manufacturers, the sole Agency for the sale of STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS, he is prepared to furnish instruments to persons wishing to buy at the retail prices in Philadelphia and New York.

Circulars sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

N. B. Every instrument warranted for five years.

B. M. GREENE,
Huntingdon.

Feb. 1, '65-tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
McGUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hannaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hannaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

BARGAINS FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 16, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

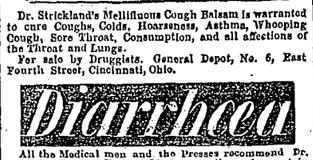
Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



All the Medical men and the Presses recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

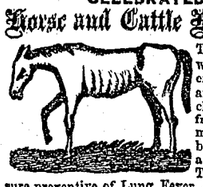
Dr. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN REED, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.



These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.

In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.

The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,

No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MUSIC BOOKS

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOWE'S SONGS OF IRELAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Hibernia's Songs and Ballads, including 50 of Moore's Irish Melodies, Songs of the affections; Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00

HOWE'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Caledonia's Songs and Ballads, including Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00.

HOWE'S SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE OLDEN TIME, containing the Original Words and Music, of the Songs and Ballads, sung by the Grand-mothers of the present generation. Arranged for Four Voices.

HOWE'S TRIOS: Quadrilles Contra and Fancy Dances with Calls and Figures; Waltzes, Polkas, Opera Melodies, Scotch and Irish airs, &c., &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Bass Viol, &c.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. 1, containing the whole Camp Duty, Calls and Signals used in the Army and Navy; 40 setts of Quadrilles, [including Waltz, Polka and Schottische] with Calls; and an immense collection of Polkas, Schottisches, Waltzes' Marches, Quicksteps, Hornpipes, Cartra and Fancy Dances, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Clarionett, &c., Containing over 700 pieces of Music.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. 2, containing 850 pieces of Music, consisting of 100 Duets for two Flutes two Violins, &c., 200 Scotch Airs, 200 Irish Airs, Quadrilles, Fancy and Contra Dances, with the Calls and Figures, Polka, Schottisches, Waltzes, Quicksteps, Marches, Hornpipes, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Clarionett, Fife, Cornet, Fingeolet, &c.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SINGING BOOK; a collection of Music for male Voices, consisting of Glees and Part Songs, Choir and congregational Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.

KINGLEY'S JUVENILE CHOIR:—A selection of the Choicest Melodies from the German, French, Italian, English and American Composers.

TRUMPET OF FREEDOM AND THE BUGLE CALLS; two books suitable to the times.

THE BOSTON GLEE BOOK, consisting of an extensive collection of Glees, Madrigals, and Rounds, selected from the works of the Most admired Composers, together many new pieces from the German.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR THE PIANO, Melodeon, Accordeon, Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Concertina, Drum, Fife and Fingeolet.

Huntingdon, Jan. 24, 1865-tf.

OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC

FOR 1865.

Among other features of the present number will be A chronicle of the Great Rebellion continued from the Old Franklin Almanac for 1864, containing a full and correct digested record of the events of the war, military, naval and political, from October 15th, 1863, with accounts of Battles, Sieges, Raids, Sea-fights, and all the operations of the war.

The United States Army List. Major Generals and Brigadiers, regulars and volunteers, to November 1st, 1864.

The Rebel Army List. Lieutenant Generals, Major Generals and Brigadiers, to same date.

Losses in battle and by death, of Union officers, to November 1st, 1864.

Losses of officers in Rebel Army to same date.

The Rebel Government, Rebel Congress, Rebel Debt, &c.

A full digest of the United States Stamp regulations.

A full digest of the United States License regulations.

Governments of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Governors of the States and Territories, Union and Rebel, to November 1st, 1864.

Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Queens of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Kings of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Heirs Apparent to European and other Empires and Monarchies.

Besides other miscellaneous matter, astronomical information, calendars, &c., &c., the whole comprising a valuable manual for use and reference throughout the year.

Price 20 cents per copy.

Copies mailed (post-paid) on receipt of price.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE. tf

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock of goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which for on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Mill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

1865. THE 1865.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

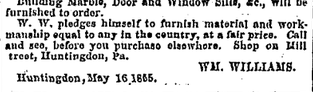
FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tate's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.

Aug. 3 '64.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGD